THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deſigned for the Uſe of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Perſon's *Taſte* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Buſineſs*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXVIII. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *June* 8. to *Saturday*, *June* 15.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *ſuppreſſed*, after Number X, by *certain Perſons*, for *certain Reaſons*, in ſuch a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noiſe*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occaſion to ſay any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was ſo *well* received by the Publick before it was *ſuppreſſed*.

Sold by all Bookſellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]

Hic continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIR

The BEE:
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Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
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An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXVIII. From *Saturday June* 8. to *Saturday June* 15.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings, and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of Sir Wm. Y----ge, Sir J---n R-------t, Sir Wm. W----m, Sir R-----t W-----le, Mr. Sh----n, Mr. Pu----ey, and Mr. D------rs, upon a Motion for ſeveral *Letters* and *Papers* to be laid before the Houſe.

III. Obſervations on our late *Elections*.

IV. A Compariſon of the Conduct of the *preſent Miniſtry*, and the *Country Party*, when they were both in Power.

V. The laſt Scheme of the Malecontents.

VI. A Vindication of the preſent Miniſtry, and particularly of a certain Hon. Perſon.

VII. *Popularity* no Proof of *Merit*.

VIII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

IX. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XI. True Happineſs. An Epigram on our late *Elections*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

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II. The Speeches of Mr. Sh----n, Mr. C----ll, Lord C-----ne, Mr. P-----m, Mr. Pu----cy, Sir R----t W----le, Sir Wm W-----m, Sir Wm Y---ne, and Mr----St----pe, on the Addreſs propoſed to his M-----ty.
III. The Danger from Corruption.
IV. The Tories Behaviour in the Reign of Queen Anne.
V. The Abuſe of the Term *Country Intereſt*.
VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
IX. Memoirs of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*.
X. An Account of the Marriage of that Prince's Son, with the Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *England*.

THE
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N° LXVIII. VOL. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Occaſions.

ON Wedneſday the 23d of *January* the *Navy Debt* Houſe of Commons having reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that a Supply ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, they, among other Accounts, ordered the following to be laid before them, *viz.*

An Eſtimate of the Debt of his Majeſty's Navy on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it ſtood December, 1733, *viz.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DUE to pay off and discharge all the Bills registred on the Course of the Navy for Stores, *&c.* supplied for the Service thereof.	898360					
To pay off and discharge all the Bills registred on the said Course, for Premiums allowed by Act of Parliament on Naval Stores.	56811					
For Freight of Tenders, and for Stores delivered into his Majesty's Yards, *&c.* for which no Bills were made out on *Dec.* 31. 1733, as also to several Bills of Exchange.	20851					
To his Majesty's Yards and Rope Yards, for the Ordinary and Extraordinary thereof.	175564	17	2			
To Half-Pay to Sea-Officers, according to an Establishment made by his late Majesty.	19576	8	1			
				1171163	05	3
Seamens Wages.						
Due to the Men unpaid on the Books of Ships paid off.	8194	10	4			
To Ships in the Sea-Pay on aforesaid *Dec.* 31.	232643					
Carried over				233837	10	4

		l.	*s*	*d.*
Brought over		233837	10	4
To diſcharge and pay off all the Bills entered in the Courſe, for Pilotage, Surgeons, neceſſary Bounties to Widows and Orphans of Men ſlain at Sea.	251			
		241088	10	4

Victualling Debt as per Eſtimate from thoſe Commiſſioners.

Due for ſhort Allowance to the Company of his Majeſty's Ships in Pay, and which have been paid off.	15665	13		
For paying off all the Bills entered on their Courſe.	576726	19	5	
For neceſſary Money, extraordinary neceſſary Money and Contingencies.	323	17	11	
To Officers, Workmen, and Labourers, employed at ſeveral Ports.	9891	4	4	
		602607	14	8

Sick and Hurt, for the Debt of that Office.

Due for the Quart. and Care of ſick and hurt Seamen ſent aſhore from his Majeſty's Fleet, and Contingencies relating to the ſaid Service.		5316	7	10
		2020175	18	1
Carried over		2020175	18	1

" or *Spain* knew any Thing of thoſe Negotiations at *Vienna*, which ſo happily ended in that Treaty; and " therefore it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that we can, from " the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to them, receive any " Light or Information, with Reſpect to the Treaty of " *Vienna* now called for.

" But granting, Sir, that ſome poſſible Connection " might be found out, between the Treaty of *Vienna*, " and the Letters and Inſtructions which the Hon. Gen- " tleman has been pleaſed to move for, yet there is an- " other Rule to be obſerved in the uſing of that Power " which this Houſe has of calling for Papers, which in " the preſent Caſe will be an effectual Bar to the Moti- " on: Though this Houſe has a Power of calling for " Papers, yet we ought in no Caſe to call for thoſe Pa- " pers which may contain Secrets, the publiſhing whereof " might be of a ſignal Diſadvantage to the Common- " wealth; I believe it will be granted, that a Secret " communicated once to this Houſe is in great Danger of " not remaining long a Secret: It was never known that " a Secret was long kept by any ſuch numerous Aſſem- " bly, and therefore we ought to be extremly cautious, " and never call for any Papers which may contain ſuch " Secrets. For my own Part, I do not pretend to know " the Nature of thoſe Inſtructions or Letters, but it is " certain, that ſome of them may contain ſomething not " proper to be publiſhed to the World at this Juncture; " the publiſhing of it might, perhaps, open old Sores, " and give Offence to ſome of thoſe Powers with whom " we have at preſent a good Underſtanding, by which his " Majeſty's Negotiations for reſtoring the Tranquility of " *Europe* might be very much embaraſſed, perhaps ren- " dered entirely fruitleſs, and therefore I cannot but " think, that any ſuch general Call for Papers is now, " and always will be, of dangerous Conſequence.

" If this Houſe ſhould at any Time hereafter reſolve to " take the Treaty of *Seville* into their Conſideration, " when that Day comes, if any Gentleman of this Houſe " can then lay his Finger on any particular Paper, which " he thinks may be neceſſary for the Information of the " Houſe, he may then move for it, and the Houſe may, " if they think proper, agree to ſuch a Motion; but to " make ſuch a general Motion as the preſent, to call for all " the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to our Miniſters at thoſe

two

" two Courts in general, I think moſt improper and irre-
" gular, and therefore I ſhall give my Negative to it?

Sir *H———m H———m.* " Sir,

" notwithſtanding what the Hon. Gen- *Sir W——m*
" tleman, who ſpoke laſt, has ſaid, I *W———m's*
" cannot help being of Opinion, that *Speech.*
" the Motion made by my Hon. Friend
" is regular, and that the Papers he has called for are
" ſuch as muſt neceſſarily tend to give the Houſe a great
" deal of Information, not only with Relation to the
" Treaty of *Seville*, but likewiſe with Relation to the
" Treaty which we ſhall ſoon have, I hope, laid before
" us, in Purſuance of the Reſolution we have juſt now
" come to, and therefore I take it to be as proper now
" as it can be when the Day comes which the Gentle-
" man ſpeaks of.

" As to any Secret which may be contained in the Papers
" called for, and which it would not be proper at preſent to
" publiſh to the World, that can be no Argument againſt
" the Motion; becauſe if that ſhould happen to be the Caſe,
" his Majeſty would communicate to us none but ſuch as
" contained no ſuch Secrets, and in his Anſwer to our Ad-
" dreſs, would acquaint us, that the other Letters or Inſtructi-
" ons contained ſuch Secrets as were not proper to be reveal-
" ed at preſent; this would be a proper Anſwer from his
" Majeſty, and ſuch an Anſwer as this Houſe would cer-
" tainly reſt ſatisfy'd with, unleſs ſome very ſtrong Reaſons
" appear'd to the contrary: But, Sir, this is an Anſwer
" which ought not to be taken from any other Perſon but his
" Majeſty: It is below the Dignity of this Houſe to take it
" from any other; it is what no Member of this Houſe ought
" ſo much as to inſinuate; for any ſuch Inſinuation is offer-
" ing an Indignity to the Crown, becauſe it ſeems to be a
" dictating to his Majeſty, and preſcribing to him what An-
" ſwer he is to make to the Addreſs of this Houſe. The
" Gentleman ſpoke of opening old Sores, and that the pub-
" liſhing of thoſe Papers might give Offence to ſome of thoſe
" Powers we are now in Friendſhip with: This ſeems to be
" a very extraordinary Reaſon againſt the Motion; for I am
" ſure this Reaſon will hold equally good againſt calling fro
" any Treaty, or any Paper relating to our foreign Nego-
" ciations; and I can ſee no Difference between denying that
" the Houſe has a Power to call for any Papers, and making

" Uſe

" Uſe of an Argument, which, if allowed, would render " that Power altogether ineffectual: But, Sir, I would glad- " ly know what Prince, what State there is now in *Europe*, " whom we have not diſobliged and fallen out with, by " Turns; and ſhall it be ſaid, that the publiſhing of thoſe " Negociations which we carried on while we were at En- " mity, or at leaſt not in a cordial Friendſhip, with them, " will open thoſe Sores which were entirely healed up by a " new Treaty afterwards concluded with them? Does not " every Gentleman ſee, that this Argument ſtrikes againſt " this Houſe's ever deſiring to have any foreign Treaty or " Negociation laid before them, except ſuch as have been be- " fore publiſhed to the World?

" As to the Connection between the Papers now moved " for, and the Treaty juſt before called for, it is, in my O- " pinion, evident: For what End have we called for a Copy " of the Treaty of *Vienna?* What are we to conſider of, " when we enter into the Conſideration of that Treaty? Are " not we to conſider, whether it was for the Benefit of this " Nation, or not? And how ſhall we determine this, with- " out knowing the Circumſtances or thoſe Affairs which " made it neceſſary for us to conclude ſuch a burthenſome " Treaty? It is well known, that by that Treaty we en- " tered into very great Engagements, Engagements, which, " if punctually performed, may coſt this Nation infinite Sums " of Money; and Engagements which we certainly ought " not to have entered into, if the publick Tranquility could " have been eſtabliſhed at any cheaper Rate. Is it to be pre- " ſumed, that the Impoſſibility which was found of carrying " the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, without involving " ourſelves and all *Europe* in a bloody War, was what made " it neceſſary for us to agree to thoſe Engagements contained " in the Treaty of *Vienna*; and how is it poſſible for us to de- " termine, whether or no there was an Impoſſibility of car- " rying the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, without having " all thoſe Papers firſt laid before us, which relate to the Ex- " ecution of that Treaty? It was, I remember, when firſt " concluded, a Treaty that was much bragged of by the " Friends of the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and if it was ſo " good a Thing, I cannot find out why he or his Friends " ſhould be ſo fond of keeping ſecret either the Means by " which it was obtained, or the Methods that were after- " wards uſed for carrying it into Execution. As to the

" Means

" Means by which that Treaty was obtained, they may not " perhaps relate much to the Treaty of *Vienna*; but as to the " Methods uſed for carrying it into Execution, the laſt of " which was the Treaty of *Vienna*, every Man muſt ſee the " Connection, and therefore every Man muſt be convinced, " that it is neceſſary for us to have the Papers now moved " for laid before us, before we can properly take the Treaty " of *Vienna* into our Conſideration.

" His Majeſty, Sir, in his Speech from the Throne, re- " commends the preſent Situation of Affairs to the Conſide- " ration of Parliament, he recommends it to us, throughly " to weigh and conſider all Circumſtances before we come to " a final Determination; but if ſuch Things as are neceſſary " for our Informotion, are, when called for, refuſed by thoſe " in Power, how is it poſſible for us to anſwer his Majeſty's " Expectations? It muſt be owned, that we have of late " Years, been in very odd Circumſtances; and our preſent " Situation may, perhaps, in the Opinion of many, be ow- " ing, in ſome Meaſure, to the Miſmanagement of thoſe in " the Adminiſtration; I ſhall not ſay, it is ſo, but if this be " not the Caſe, I can ſee no Reaſon for refuſing the Papers " now called for; and if this be really the Caſe, it ought " certainly to be enquired into, and the Papers now called for, " as well as a great many others, muſt neceſſarily be laid " before us, in order to enable us to make a proper Enquiry, " and to apply proper Remedies for thoſe Evils which the " Nation labours under at preſent. Upon the whole, Sir, " as I ſaid at firſt, I think the Motion now made to us moſt " regular, I think it is abſolutely neceſſary for us to have " thoſe Papers laid before us, for without them, I am ſure, " the Reſolution we have juſt now come to, can be of no " Effect, and therefore I hope the Houſe will agree to the " Motion."

Mr. C——r of the *E——r*. " I *Sir* R——t W——le's " ſtand up, Sir, to agree in ſome Part *Speech.*
" with the honourable Gentleman who
" ſpoke laſt: If we are at preſent in any unhappy Situation, " and if it be but thought, by any Gentleman in this Houſe, " that that Situation is in any Way owing to the Miſma- " nagement of thoſe in the Adminiſtration, in my Opinion, " whoever thinks ſo, ought to move for this Houſe's going " into ſuch an Enquiry; they ought to move for the Houſe " to go into a Committee upon the State of the Nation, and

" upon the Foot of ſuch an Enquiry I will willingly join Iſſue " with the honourable Gentleman, or any other Gentleman " in this Houſe. Whenever the Houſe ſhall pleaſe to reſolve " upon going into ſuch a Committee, I promiſe, that in ſo " far as lyes in my Power, nothing ſhall be refuſed that is " thought proper or neceſſary for giving the Houſe all the In- " formation that can be wiſhed or deſired; but as that Time " is not yet come, I muſt think that the Motion now under " our Conſideration is very irregular, and ſeems calculated " rather for giving Gentlemen an Opportunity of declaiming " againſt thoſe who have the Honour to ſerve the Crown, " than for procuring any proper Information for the Houſe, " or any Advantage for the Country.

" It is uſual, Sir, for ſome People to make Motions rather " to fix unpopular Things on others, than to have any In- " formation for themſelves: They make Motions in order " to make a Figure in the Votes, which are ſent to all Parts " of the Nation, and to ſerve ſome particular Ends of their " own: When a Negative is put upon any ſuch Motion, " they are then ready to cry out, we would have relieved " you, we would have extricated you from all the Difficul- " ties you labour under, but we were by Power denied the " Means of doing it. This, Sir, is a Piece of Management, " it is a Sort of parliamentary Play, which has always been " practiſed by thoſe who oppoſe the Meaſures of the Admi- " niſtration; I remember it as long as I remember Parlia- " ment, and have by my own Experience been acquainted " with it: I can remember Motions made with no other " View, but to have a Negative put upon them, and par- " ticularly at the Beginning of a Seſſions, the Language a- " mong ſuch Gentlemen has always been, we muſt attack " them, we muſt give them no Reſt, but make Motion " after Motion; if they agree in any Motion we make, it " will diſtreſs them, and if they put a Negative upon every " one, it will render them odious among the People.

" This, Sir, has been always the common Practice " of thoſe who are reſolved at any Rate to oppoſe the Admi- " niſtration; but I muſt take Notice, that to ſay, that any " Motion in Parliament is refuſed by Power, is, in my O- " pinion, a very unparliamentary Way of ſpeaking; when " any Motion is made, every Gentleman is at Liberty to " debate with Freedom upon it, and to agree or diſagree as " he thinks reaſonable; if it be rejected it muſt be by a Ma-

" jority

" jority of the Houſe, and becomes an Act of this Houſe, " and to ſay that, what is the Act of the Houſe, is an Act " of Power, is not, I think, ſpeaking in the Language of " Parliament.

" I ſhall likewiſe agree with the honourable Gentleman, " that when any Papers are moved to be called for, the " Houſe is not to be told by any Member, or any but his " Majeſty, that ſuch Papers contain Secrets which muſt not " yet be diſcovered; but I hope the Gentleman will agree " with me, that it is below the Dignity of this Houſe to pre- " ſent inſignificant Addreſſes to his Majeſty; we are not to " deſire of his Majeſty what evidently, and at firſt Sight, " appears to be ſuch as his Majeſty cannot comply with; " and therefore when a Motion for any ſuch Addreſs is made, " any Gentleman of the Houſe may, nay, he ought, if he " thinks ſo, to riſe up and ſhew to the Houſe, that what is " deſired by the Addreſs moved for, is of ſuch a Nature, " that his Majeſty cannot comply with it; and this I take " to be the Caſe now before us. In moſt publick Negocia- " tions there are ſome Things may happen which ought ne- " ver to be revealed; in every Negociation there are, I be- " lieve, ſome Things do happen which ought not to be pub- " liſhed to the World for a great many Years after; and " therefore it muſt be very irregular to deſire his Majeſty to " lay before this Houſe, that is, to publiſh to the World, " all the Letters and Inſtructions relating to a Negociation, " which happened but a very few Years ago.

" Gentlemen may aſſign what Cauſes they pleaſe for the " Treaty of *Vienna*, but when that Treaty comes to be con- " ſidered by this Houſe, I believe it will appear, that we " thereby entered into no extraordinary or burthenſome En- " gagements; it will appear, I believe, that we are not " thereby obliged to do any Thing, but what we were by " the Nature of Things, and by the Circumſtances of the " Affairs of *Europe*, obliged to do, if no ſuch Treaty had " ever been made. If this ſhould appear, it will then be cer- " tain, that what the honourable Gentleman was pleaſed to " mention, was not the true Cauſe, or the only Foundation " of the Treaty of *Vienna*; ſo that 'till this Houſe has en- " tered into the Conſideration of the Treaty of *Vienna*, and " has found that the Engagements thereby entered into were " ſuch as we ought not to have taken upon us, if there was " any other Way left of carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into

" Execution, without entering into a War; 'till such Time, " I say, it cannot so much as be pretended, that there is any " Connection between the Letters and Instructions relating " to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Treaty " of *Vienna* now resolved to be called for; and therefore, " 'till that Time, the Motion now before us cannot be a " proper or a regular Motion.

" Before I conclude, Sir, I must take Notice, that the " Way which some Gentlemen have got into, of making " Panegyricks, and praising the Ministers for their great and " profound Wisdom by Way of Irony at one Time, and at " other Times calling Names, such as a cowardly Adminis- " tration, a wheeling, shifting Ministry, (tho' by the by " I never understood the present to be a shifting Administra- " tion, for, as I take it, the great Quarrel amongst us, is, " that the Administration has not been shifted) such a Way, " I say, Sir, is a Method of Speaking, which very ill becomes " any Member of this House. Tho' I cannot agree with " Gentlemen who say that this Nation is at present in so " unhappy a Situation, yet I must grant that the Affairs " of *Europe* are not at present in a very happy Situation, " and if the Errors or Mismanagement of any of the Ad- " ministration here has contributed in the least to the pre- " sent Posture of the Affairs of *Europe*, I must think " that they very little deserve to serve the Crown; but " really by some Gentlemens Way of Talking, one " would imagine that the Ministers of *England* were the " Ministers of *Europe*, or that Madness and Folly reign- " ed at this Court, and that the most profound Wisdom " prevailed at all others: If any unforeseen Accidents " Abroad, if the Ambition of any foreign Prince, or the " Misconduct of any foreign Court, produces any un- " toward Effect, or occasions any Troubles or Commoti- " ons in *Europe*, the Ministers of *England* are immediate- " ly loaded with the Whole; it is they that have done " the Mischief, and they must answer for it. This, Sir, " is a Way of Treating those who have the Honour to " serve the Crown, which to me really seems neither " Civil nor Just. However I shall trouble you no fur- " ther, but only to declare that I shall be against the " Motion which the honourable Gentleman has been plea- " sed to make."

W——m S——n Eſq; " Sir, as the ho-
" nourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has Mr. S—n's
" made grievous Complaints of the Treat- *Speech.*
" ment he and his Friends receive from
" other Gentlemen, I am a good deal ſurprized that he
" ſhould, at the ſame Time, fall into that very Error
" which he ſo much complains of in others; for to ſay,
" that Gentlemen make Motions only for the Sake of
" having an Opportunity to declaim againſt thoſe in the
" Adminiſtration, or for the Sake of making a Figure in
" the Votes, is Language, in my Opinion, as unparlia-
" mentary, and treating Gentlemen with as little Can-
" dour, as what he has blamed others for.

" I muſt ſay, Sir, that it ſeems to be a very difficult
" Matter to know how to pleaſe thoſe great Men in the
" Adminiſtration; for I find that when any Encomiums
" are made upon them, when any Thing is ſaid in Praiſe
" of their Meaſures, they immediately take it to be
" meant by Way of Irony; and if any Gentleman hap-
" pens to give them any Names which may ſeem to be a
" little harſh, that they underſtand exactly as it is
" ſpoke, and complain that Gentlemen do not treat them
" in a parliamentary Way: But, Sir, whatever other
" Gentlemen may do, I am none of thoſe who have be-
" ſtowed Panegyricks either upon the preſent or upon any
" Adminiſtration, and I hope I never was, nor ever ſhall
" be guilty of calling Names. Perhaps, the honourable
" Gentleman may diſlike thoſe Names which he pretends
" have been given to him in this Houſe, whether it be
" parliamentary Language or no I ſhall not determine,
" but I muſt tell him, that it is very ſoft and pleaſant
" Language when compared with that of the People of
" *England*: Were he to hear them ſpeak, he would
" hear them ſpeak in a Stile very different from that
" uſed at Court, or even in this Houſe; and I believe
" it would be for his Advantage to give a little more
" Attention to the plain Language of thoſe he looks
" on to be none of his Friends, than to the ſoothing Flat-
" teries of his Creatures and Paraſites about him.

" Sir, Gentlemen may make themſelves merry, but
" what I have ſaid, may, perhaps, when it is too late,
" be found to be true; and whatever the Honourable
" Gentleman and his Friends may pretend to think of
" the preſent Motion, I muſt be of Opinion, that it is

" not

" not only reaſonable, but that it is a natural Conſe-
" quence of what was immediately before moved and
" agreed to, and therefore I hope this Houſe will act ſo
" conſiſtently with itſelf, as to agree to the preſent Mo-
" tion likewiſe. What Information we may get from the
" Papers moved for, with Regard to the Treaty of *Vien-*
" *na*, the Gentleman who has ſeen them can beſt tell,
" but as that Treaty was the immediate Conſequence of
" the Negociations relating to the Execution of the Trea-
" ty of *Seville*, I muſt think that the Journal of thoſe
" Negociations will afford us ſome Light, with Regard to
" that Treaty which immediately followed, and therefore
" I hope the Gentleman will excuſe me for not taking it
" upon his Word, that the Papers called for can have no
" Manner of Connection with the Treaty which we ſeem
" now reſolved to take into Conſideration."

Mr. P——ey's Speech.

W——m P——ey, Eſq; Sir, " I ſtand up now, as I have been ob-
" liged to do upon many other Occa-
" ſions, to aſſert the Rights and the
" Privileges of this Houſe; we have not only a Right to
" call for what Papers we think neceſſary for our Infor-
" mation, but we have a Right to have the Papers ſo
" called for, laid before us. The Hon. Gentleman on
" the Floor ſeems highly offended at an Expreſſion which
" dropt from my Hon. Friend by me: I will agree with
" him, that this Houſe may or may not agree with the-
" preſent, or with any other Motion that ſhall hereafter
" be made by any Gentleman in this Houſe: This is a
" Privilege which I hope ſhall always be preſerved, not
" only in Show, but in Reality; I hope no Gentleman
" ſhall ever attain to ſuch a Power as to have a Majo-
" rity in this Houſe always ready to approve of what
" he pleaſes to propoſe; and I will likewiſe agree with
" him in this, that when any Motion is rejected by a
" Majority, it then becomes an Act of the Houſe, in
" which every Gentleman muſt acquieſce; but I hope he
" will agree with me, that till the Queſtion is put upon
" any Motion, and the Opinion of the Houſe taken up-
" on it, it does not till then become an Act of the Houſe:
" Now, as no Queſtion has yet been put upon the pre-
" ſent Motion, and as it has yet been oppoſed, only by
" thoſe who are immediately concerned in the Adminiſtra-
" tion, I think it may very properly be ſaid, that what

" has

" has been asked has been refuſed by Power, or at leaſt " by thoſe in Power.

" The Gentlemen who oppoſed this Motion are forced " to acknowledge, that this Houſe has a Power of call- " ing for what Papers we pleaſe, but then, ſay they, " you ought not to call for the Papers relating to any " foreign Negociation, becauſe all ſuch Papers muſt con- " tain Secrets which ought not to be publiſhed to the " World. Is not this, Sir, ſaying and unſaying in the " ſame Breath? You may call for what Papers you pleaſe, " but you muſt not call for the Papers relating to any " foreign Negociation, becauſe the addreſſing for ſuch, " appears, at firſt Sight, to be ſuch an Addreſs as his " Majeſty cannot comply with.' Sir, I ſay, that when " this Houſe finds it neceſſary, they may call for all the " Papers relating to any Negociation whatever, and may " inſiſt upon having all of them laid before the Houſe. " Do not we know that upon ſuch Occaſions we name a " ſecret and ſelect Committee, to inſpect ſuch Papers, " and to report what they find in them relating to the " Affair under our Conſideration; and I hope, Sir, we " ſhall always have in this Houſe ten or a dozen of Gen- " tlemen, as capable to diſtinguiſh what ought to be kept " ſecret, and as capable to keep thoſe Secrets, as any Se- " cretary or other Miniſter of State, that is, or ever " ſhall be in this Nation.

" I am really, Sir, ſurpriſed to hear Gentlemen pre- " tend that there is no Connection between the Negoci- " ations for carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, " and the Treaty of *Vienna*, when by that very " Treaty of *Vienna* the Treaty of *Seville* was actually " carried into Execution. It is plain to the whole " World, that the Treaty of *Vienna* was the laſt Nego- " ciation ſet on Foot for carrying the Treaty of *Seville* " into Execution, and in order to judge of this laſt Ne- " gociation, we only deſire to ſee the Papers relating to " the preceding Negociations, which were carried on for " that ſame Purpoſe. It may, for what I know, be " true, that by the Treaty of *Vienna* we entered into no " Engagements, but ſuch as we were obliged to by the " Nature of Things, and the Circumſtances of the Af- " fairs of *Europe*; but it muſt ſurely be granted, that an " expreſs Stipulation is more binding than a natural Obli- " ligation, and that no prudent Man will confirm a natu-

" ral

" ral Obligation by an expreſs Stipulation, unleſs he has
" ſome very good Conſideration for ſo doing: If we had
" entered into no expreſs Engagements, we would have
" left our Poſterity in the ſame Caſe we were in our-
" ſelves; they might then have judged as well as we, by
" the Nature of things, and the Circumſtances of the Af-
" fairs of *Europe*, as they ſhould then have appeared to
" them; but now they are pinned down, they muſt judge
" only by the Terms of the Treaty which we have
" made for them; and though the Nature of Things,
" and the Circumſtances of *Europe*, ſhould be entirely al-
" tered, it will, without doubt, be inſiſted on, that they
" ought to perform thoſe Engagements we have ſubjected
" them to.

" The Hon. Gentleman ſaid, that if the Nation was
" in an unhappy Situation, and if that Situation was ow-
" ing to any Miſmanagement at home, it ought to be en-
" quired into, and that on the Foot of ſuch an Enquiry
" he was ready to join Iſſue with any Gentleman in this
" Houſe: On that Foot, Sir, I am ready to join Iſſue
" with him: To me there is nothing appears more cer-
" tain, than that we are in a moſt lamentable and calami-
" tous Situation, and even from the Lights I have alrea-
" dy, I am convinced, beyond all Doubt, that our pre-
" ſent Situation is owing to the Miſmanagement of thoſe
" at home: It may, I believe, be proved, to the Satiſ-
" faction of every unbiaſſed Perſon; but I muſt ſay, that
" if the Hon. Gentleman's Opinion prevails in the pre-
" ſent Debate, he is taking a very effectual Method to pre-
" vent its being in the Power of any Gentleman to bring
" Proofs of what I have now aſſerted: While he is poſ-
" ſeſſed of all or moſt of the Materials neceſſary for ſuch
" a Proof, it is an eaſy Matter firſt to deny Gentlemen
" any Acceſs to them, and then to throw out a Defi-
" ance; but this will not, I hope, be in his Power; I
" hope the Houſe will, in the preſent Queſtion, join
" with me in Opinion, that it is abſolutely neceſſary
" for us to have the Papers now called for laid before
" us.

" I would gladly know how it is poſſible for the Par-
" liament to give the Nation any Relief in its preſent
" melancholy Circumſtances, if we are deny'd Acceſs to
" thoſe Particulars from which only we can know what
" our preſent Situation is. If the Queſtion ſhould come

" before

" before us, whether or no we ought to take any Part " in the present War? can we pass any Judgment upon " such a Question, without first knowing how we stand " engaged to the several Powers abroad? And can we " know any Thing of this, without first examining the " many Treaties and Negociations which have been car- " ried on of late Years? If we are to take no Part in the " War, we must provide for the Safety of the Nation; " How can we do this properly, and as it ought to be " done? How can we judge of the Estimates that are to " be laid before us for that End, without knowing what " Danger the Nation is in? And how can we know " our Danger, without knowing how we stand with Re- " spect to our foreign Alliances and Engagements? For " those Ends, Sir, we must have not only the Papers " now moved for, but, in my Opinion, a great many o- " thers will be necessary, in order to give us those Lights " which we ought certainly to have.

" As I have said before, Sir, even as Things now ap- " pear to me, all that has happened is the Work of our " own Hands; the Weakness of those whom many alrea- " dy look upon as our Friends, and the Strength of their " Enemies, is all of our own doing: Gentlemen were " told of it at the Time when those Transactions were " carrying on, but they were too wise to listen to Ad- " vice. When the whole Chain and Series of our Ma- " nagement for several Years past comes to be impartially " look'd into, what I now say will be found to be true: " Certain Causes will be found producing certain Effects; " these Effects afterwards becoming Causes, and produ- " cing other Effects, till at last we have arrived at the " miserable State we are now in; but these are Matters, " which I hope will soon come to be more fully opened, " and clearly stated to this House.

" The Hon. Gentleman said that Motions were often " made with no other View, but to have Negatives put " upon them; if that be the Case, as to the present Mo- " tion, the Gentleman and his Friends may easily dis- " appoint us of the Negative we are supposed to expect, " and I wish, with all my Heart, that the Gentleman " would give himself the Pleasure of disappointing me " and some other Gentlemen, the obliging of whom did " never I am persuaded, yield him any great Delight.

P

Mr. D——r's Speech.

Joſeph D——rs Eſq; Member for *B——r* in *Suſſex*. "Sir, "I am entirely againſt your Queſti- "on; I think it a moſt unreaſonable "Propoſition; and I muſt ſay, that, in my Opinion, it "would be altogether as right and as dutiful in us to ad- "dreſs his Majeſty to bring his Cabinet, with all the Pa- "pers in it, and lay it upon the Table, or upon the Floor "of this Houſe, to be peruſed by the Members. An "Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt but one, talked "of the Language of the People of *England*, and ſeem- "ed to inſinuate, as if they abuſed and railed at the "Miniſtry. As to that, Sir, I have been, ſince laſt "Seſſion, in ſeveral Counties of *England*, and have con- "verſed with People of different Parties, and I never "heard any Man reproach the Miniſtry; on the contra- "ry, they ſeemed all to think, that the only Diſpute "among us here was, who ſhould be Miniſter: and as "this is a Diſpute which the Generality of the People of "*England* are no way concerned in, Gentlemen are "much miſtaken, if they imagine that the People of "*England* trouble their Heads about it."

The Queſtion was then put upon the Motion, and upon a Diviſion carried in the Negative 195 to 104.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Obſervations on our late Elections.

IN my former Paper upon this Subject (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) I took particular Notice of the *Kentiſh Election*, which was carried by ſuch a Majority as was never known in the Memory of Man, againſt the Weight of the *Docks*, *Cinque-Ports*, and *other Influence*, *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Civil* and *Military*, which hath uſually turned the Ballance there, on the Side of the *Court*.

Nor hath this Spirit diſcovered itſelf in the *County* only, but likewiſe in *two of the richeſt* and *freeſt Corporations*; I mean the City of *Canterbury*, and the Borough of *Maidſtone*, who have each of them returned two Members in the *Country Intereſt*, though the *Church* hath a very great Influence in *one* of them, and *Chatham Dock* in the *other*.

other. The ſame Diſpoſition manifeſted itſelf in the City of *Rocheſter*, upon ſeveral Occaſions; but their Dependence is ſo well known, eſpecially under our preſent Circumſtances, that no body can wonder to ſee the *other Intereſt* prevail.

I ſhall ſay nothing of *New Romney*, which is certainly the moſt independent of all the *Cinque Ports*, till the Diſpute about the Election of a *Mayor*, the Right of *ſeveral Voters*, and conſequently the Legality of the *Return*, is determined by the proper Judges. All the other Boroughs in *Kent* are under ſuch notorious Influence, that they do not require any Animadverſion.

I cannot quit *this County* without lamenting the Loſs of that *noble Patriot*, who hath been lately ſnatched from us, juſt after He had received the higheſt Honour, which his Country could beſtow upon Him, in full Confidence from his former Conduct that He would have continued to exert the moſt upright and publick-ſpirited Zeal, in Defence of our antient Conſtitution.——But We hope this great Loſs to the Publick will be repaired, as far as ſuch Loſſes will admit of Reparation, by that *worthy Gentleman*, who hath been lately nominated as a Candidate to ſucceed Him in Parliament, and whoſe excellent Character hath engaged the Affections of his Countrymen ſo warmly in his Intereſt, that it is generally thought He will be choſen without any Oppoſition.

The Election for the County of *Southampton*, where the ſame Kind of Influence prevails to a very great Degree, is another Inſtance of the *Senſe of the People*; for even ſuppoſing our Accounts of that Election, in the publick Prints, to be juſt, *one* of the Candidates in the *Country Intereſt* carried it by a great Majority, and the *other* loſt it only by *two Votes*; which is ſo far from being any Defeat, that, conſidering the vaſt Advantages on the *other Side*, it may be certainly reckoned ſomething more than a drawn Battle.

But the good People of NORFOLK afford us the moſt remarkable Example of a publick Spirit, and have for ever diſtinguiſhed Themſelves in our Annals by their glorious Oppoſition to all the Arts, which could poſſibly be employed to corrupt, or divert Them from the true Intereſt and Service of their Country. Indeed, when I conſider not only the natural and adventitious Influence, which a *certain Gentleman* muſt have acquired in *that County* by

a long Monopoly of Power, but even his perſonal Preſence, and that Multitude of Emiſſaries, whom He diſpatched to all Parts of the County, with the moſt prevailing Arguments; I am at a Loſs to think how a Cauſe ſo well ſupported could poſſibly fail, in this Age. It is certainly a very melancholy Circumſtance for the *poor Gentleman*, and I can ſcarce help pitying Him, in Spight of my Country; for I am ſomewhat of Mrs. *Peachum*'s Opinion, *that it is a moving Thing to ſee a* Great Man *in Diſtreſs*. I am ſenſible that his *pious Advocates* may quote Scripture in his Behalf, and alledge that *a Prophet is without Honour in his* own Country, *and among his* own Kin. But when a *Man hath no Honour in any Country*, He cannot laſt long; and this This ſeems to be the Caſe of our *political Prophet*; for if from the *North* We travel *Weſtward*, his Affairs will appear in a much worſe Plight; all the Counties in that Part of the Kingdom having choſen their Repreſentatives on the *popular Intereſt*; without any Oppoſition, or Struggle, on the *other Side*.

It hath been already obſerved that moſt of the *rich, trading Cities and Corporations*, where there is the leaſt Degree of Independency, have diſcovered the ſame malignant Diſpoſition, and preſerved the general Intereſt of the *Nation* to that of *one private Man*. But ſince I am now got into the *Weſt of England*, the City of *Briſtol* deſerves particular Mention; for as it is, without Diſpute, the greateſt trading City in the whole Kingdom, next to *London*, ſo it hath followed her Example in the Choice of her *Repreſentatives*, againſt all the corrupt Applications of *Power* and *Money*. By this glorious Action, the Citizens have expreſſed a juſt and grateful Senſe of their *late Deliverance*, and intitled Themſelves to the future Regard of Parliament, if any ſuch deſtructive Project againſt their *Trade* and *Liberties* ſhould ever be attempted again.

But the *Corniſh Elections* are a convincing and even demonſtrative Proof of what we have advanced, concerning the *Senſe of the People*; for though *Cornwal* is in a Manner over-run with *Borough Towns*, and a great Majority of Them are abſolutely under Dependence; yet it is plain that they have no Influence on the Body of the People; ſince the *ſame Perſons*, who aſſume a ſort of dictatorial Power over the *Corporations*, have not ſo much as attempted,

tempted, or propoſed, to ſet up any of their Creatures for *Repreſentatives of the County.*

Methinks, there is ſomething very ridiculous as well as unwarrantable, in the Circumſtances and Management of *theſe Boroughs.* They are generally treated like *Idcots* or *Lunaticks*, who are not capable of chuſing their *own Guardians*, and therefore are delivered over to the Care of ſome *Relation* or *Neighbour*, who undertakes their Affairs, and is ſure of having his Proceedings ratified above, without their Approbation, or Conſent. From hence it often comes to paſs that the *Repreſentatives* and the *Repreſented* are utter Strangers to each other; and I ſhould not be in the leaſt ſurprized to ſee a warm Contention in Parliament about the late Elections for ſome of *theſe Boroughs*, which never ſaw, or were ſeen by any one of the *Petitioners*, or the *ſitting Members.* Nay, I have been told that ſome of the chief Inn-keepers in *theſe Boroughs* have not been able to ſatisfy the Curioſity of their Gueſts who their Members were; and that their *Members* have been equally at a Loſs in Town to anſwer to the Names of their *Boroughs*, when they have been called over in the Houſe.

There muſt be ſome extraordinary Magnetick to draw the Affections of People at ſuch a Diſtance, and make Them ſtick ſo cloſe to Men, whom They never ſaw, or heard of before. Some Perſons affirm that *this Noſtrum* is compoſed of a yellow Kind of Earth, which is found in great Quantities, at theſe Seaſons, on a certain Hill in *Cornwal*, called the *Mount of Corruption.* Others are of Opinion that the *Maſter of the Mount*, who is certainly a very great Adept in the occult Sciences, hath diſcovered the *Philoſopher's Stone*, and can turn every Thing He touches into *Gold*; it being computed that, in ſome Years, He ſpends at leaſt twenty Times the Income of his Eſtate, and yet was never known to want Money, upon theſe Occaſions. But, for my Part, I very believe that He acts only by *Commiſſion*, and hath *Credit* given Him for every Thing he does.

There is a remarkable Caſe in *Coke's Inſtitutes*, which deſerves the Obſervation of the Publick, at this Time.

" *Thomas Long* gave the Mayor of *Weſtbury* 4*l.* to be " elected Burgeſs, who thereupon was elected. This " Matter was examined and adjudged in the Houſe of " Commons, *ſecundum Legem & Conſuetudinem Parlia-*

" *menti*,

" *menti*, and the *Mayor* fined and impriſoned, and *Long* " removed; for *this corrupt Dealing*, ſays Sir *Edward* " *Coke*, *was to poiſon the* FOUNTAIN *itſelf*.——*Chap.* 1. *Inſt.* 4.

From this Caſe it appears that the Practice of *corrupting Boroughs* is not only entirely modern; and We read of a Set of Projectors, in the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, who *undertook to model the Houſe of Commons to the King's Purpoſes*; from whence they gained the Name of *Undertakers*. But as the former *Attempt* was puniſhed in an exemplary Manner, ſo the *latter* was defeated; and tho' ſuch Practices of *poiſoning the Fountain* have been wonderfully improved ſince that Time, they were never inſiſted on till very lately as any Proof of the *Senſe of the People*.

Nothing is more common at preſent than to hear one Corporation called a *Court-Borough*, another a *Treaſury-Borough*, a third an *Admiralty-Borough*, a fourth a *Poſt-Office Borough*, and ſo of many more; becauſe They depend on *theſe Offices*, and are often obliged to chuſe ſuch *Repreſentatives* as are nominated to Them. This is *undertaking* with a Witneſs, and cantoning out the Boroughs of *England* amongſt *Court-Favourites*. It gives us a very ſtrong Idea of the Power of a *Miniſter*, but is far from being any Proof of the *Senſe of the People*.

I ſhall conclude this Paper with a very extraordinary Letter which I am informed hath been ſent to all the Poſtmaſters in the Kingdom, during the late Elections.

SIR,

" I Deſire you'll ſend me a particular Account of your " Election, when it comes on, and if there be any " Oppoſition and a Poll, pray adviſe by every Poſt *how* " *it goes*, and when the Return is made, inform me *how* " *the Parties ſtand affected*, where their *Places of Reſi-* " *dence* are, if They are *new Members*; your punctual " Complyance with This will greatly oblige

General Poſt-Office, *Your humble Servant.*
Apr. 18, 1734.

P. S. *If there be any Boroughs in your Knowledge, or Delivery, pray procure me Accounts thereof, as above.*

I ſhall

I ſhall make no Comments on this *Letter*, which ſufficiently explains itſelf, and ſhews the unwearied Endeavours of *ſome Gentlemen* to preſerve the *Freedom of Parliament*.

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

A Compariſon of the Conduct of the preſent Miniſtry, and of the Country Party, *when they were each in Power.*

IT has been frequently inſinuated (ſays Mr. *Fog*) by the Miniſterial Writers, that the Oppoſition that has been made to the Meaſures of their Paymaſters, is ſtirred up by no better Motives, than thoſe of Envy, Ambition, or Avarice: That if the Gentlemen of the Country Party were admitted into Employment, they would exhibit juſt the ſame Scene, the governing Party has done for ſeveral Years paſt: that they likewiſe would (as their Predeceſſors had done) make uſe of all the Arts and Expedients, their Stations would put them in Poſſeſſion of, to maintain their Ground: And particularly, that as it is of the utmoſt Conſequence to a M——y to have a Parliament in their Intereſt, they would with the greateſt Solicitude improve upon the vileſt Methods they had ſeen practiſed before, to gain ſuch a Majority, as would give a Sanction to whatever Schemes they ſhould think fit to undertake.

This is what has been always ſaid by the Party in Power, againſt thoſe that oppoſe them. But ſince it is univerſally allowed, that there has been ſuch a *Phænomenon* in Nature, as a *bad Miniſtry*, and that *that* Miniſtry hath been withſtood by Men of Honour and Virtue, it follows, that ſuch a Charge has not always been true. Whether it i true or not at this preſent Time, with Regard to the Elections of Members of Parliament, it is impoſſible for me to determine: I mean 'tis impoſſible to ſay, in what Manner the Country Party would behave in the chuſing a new Parliament, had they the Management of Affairs.

There was a Time, when the Adminiſtration was in the Hands of that *Party*. —— Let us enquire, what kind of Gentlemen they recommended to the People to be ſent to Parliament at their firſt Entrance into Power, in the memorable Year 1710.

The

The Author of the Paper called the *Examiner* was the *Osborne*, or rather the *Halfingham* of that Time. Not that he bore any Reſemblance to thoſe Authors in his Manner of Writing; for the Wit and Spirit of that Paper is inimitable. But he was the principal Political Writer of the prevailing Party, and was repreſented by his Adverſaries, as the *Hackney Tool* of the Miniſtry. —— I am perſuaded therefore it will eaſily be granted me, that whatever this *Hackney Tool* publiſhed, was the Senſe of the Miniſtry that employed him, and gave him his Pay, if any was given him. —— Let us ſee then what ſort of Gentlemen the Examiner (and conſequently the Miniſtry) recommended to the Freeholders and other Electors of the new Parliament, upon the Diſſolution of the *old one* in the abovementioned Year. —— It will appear they were ſuch, as every Man of Senſe, of what Party ſoever, who wiſhed well to his Country, muſt acknowledge, were the fitteſt Perſons to make up a *Britiſh* Senate.

I will lay before you ſome Extracts from the *Examiner* of the 5th of *October* 1710.

Here Mr. Fog *gives his Readers ſome* Extracts *from the* Examiner, *by which it appears the Authors of that Paper adviſed the People of* England *to elect Gentlemen of Eſtates in their Neighbourhood; ſuch as would inſpect the* Publick Accounts, *and be* FRUGAL *of the* Nation's Money.

Did the Enemies of the Adminiſtration (ſays Mr. *Fog*) at that Time recommend Gentlemen endowed with Qualifications, that were the Reverſe of thoſe this Writer has reckoned up? —— Did they recommend Perſons not of the Neighbourhood? Did they deſire Members to be choſen, who were liſted under Great Men, and not free Agents? ——— Did they wiſh for Repreſentatives of no Religion and no Conſcience; not in the Intereſt of their Queen, and of the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and not averſe to that of the *Pretender*? —— Did they entreat the People of *England* to elect thoſe, that were profuſe of the Nation's Money, that were for raiſing Eſtates by pillaging the Publick; whoſe Buſineſs would be to quaſh all Accounts concerning the State of the Nation, the Fleet and the Army, and to divert all Enquiries of that Kind? In ſhort, did they deſire them to chuſe ſuch a Parliament, as would itſelf chuſe a Parliament? No, ſurely they did not.

On

On the contrary; a Man that sets up for Patriotism and Opposition to the Ministry (provided he was not an Enemy to his Country) would certainly recommend such Members to be sent to Parliament, as were Men of Landed Estatse, were independent, were conscientious, were frugal of the publick Money, and watchful of the Peoples Liberties. For he would be convinced, that the People of *Great Britain*, as long as they are represented in Parliament by Gentlemen thus qualified, can never suffer any great Inconveniency from the Mismanagement of the most corrupt Administration. ——— By which it appears, that our Ministerial Writer and the Patriot must concur in their Choice of Parliament Men.

Can it be imagined, that a Ministry that were not afraid, nay, that were desirous of such a Parliament, as our Author has described, could possibly have any Designs, that were disagreeable to the Body of the Nation?

I should have been glad to have seen the ingenious Advocates of the present M——ry recommend to the Electors Members possessed of such Qualifications. But I am afraid, Gentlemen of Estates in the Neighbourhood of those they represent, Gentlemen of Religion and Conscience, Gentlemen frugal of the Nation's Money, and ready to let those that pay it know how it is disposed of, are not the Persons, that Messieurs *Osborne* and *Walsingham* would think proper for a British or rather a Ministerial Parliament. ——— 'Tis certain they have not recommended such.

It must be observed with great Satisfaction by all true Lovers of their Country, that most of the Counties in *England* have chose for their Representatives in the ensuing Parliament, such Gentlemen as our Author has thought the best qualified for their Trust. Which shows that the Landed Men of this Kingdom are become so sensible of their true Interest, that they are not to be blinded by specious Pretences, nor corrupted by undue Influences.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The last Scheme of the Malcontents.

THE Malcontents having been driven from one Post after another, found at last no Place wherein to shelter themselves or their Adherents but a *new Parliament.*

ment. In this they were forced to give out (in order to keep their Faction in Heart) they ſhould obtain a certain *Majority*, and thereby ſecure as certain a Victory, the happy Conſequences of which would be ——— *Plunder* and *Places*. But as the Chiefs were quickly convinced that the gaining this *Majority* was a Thing impoſſible, which appears from the ſpeedy Diſcontinuance of the *diſtinguiſhed Liſt* of *new choſen Members* printed in the *News* Part of the *Craftſman*; they have had Recourſe to a new, and far more dangerous Scheme than any of their former, *viz.* of inſiſting, that ſince they are ſtill like to remain a *Minority* in *Parliament*, therefore it is to be conſidered as *No Parliament at all.* But the Commons when they ſhall meet according to the King's Writs and the Sheriffs and other Officers Returns, are to be looked on as *The Mimick* of a *Parliament*, *The Dreggs* of the *People*, *The Mean Tools* of *Power*, and *A Mercenary Mob.* What Views are to be ſerved by ſuch a Declaration as this, there needs no great Penetration to diſcover.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

A Vindication of the preſent Miniſtry, *and in particular of a certain Honourable Perſon.*

NOTHING (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) has ſo much convinc'd me, that the preſent Miniſtry have the *true Intereſt* of the Nation at Heart (notwithſtanding ſome undeſigned Errors, which they may have committed in common with the beſt Miniſters of all Nations) as their being the Objects of the moſt inveterate and defaming Malice of the *roteſt and unalterable Enemies* of our Conſtitution. I well know, all who are Enemies to the *Miniſtry*, are not knowingly ſo to the *Conſtitution*; but, the Enemies of *Both* are ſo cloſely link'd together, that it's not eaſy to ſeparate them. And it's far more probable, *the Former* ſhould become Dupes of the Latter, than that the *Latter* ſhould be circumvented by the Former; and ſhall we riſque a *Tory Parliament*, meerly for a Change in the Adminiſtration? The Enemies of the Miniſtry know 'tis impoſſible to ſucceed in their Attempts of diſplacing the Miniſtry, but by artfully perſuading his Majeſty, and baſely deluding his People into a Belief, that They have Deſigns foreign

foreign to the *National Intereſt*. But, as his Majeſty is wiſely ſenſible, that his *Prerogative*, as ſettled by the glorious *Revolution*, is *Eſſential* to the Preſervation of our *Conſtitution*, and that any *Diminution* or *Infringment* of that Prerogative would be no leſs detrimental to the *Publick*, than its *Extenſion*; we cannot wonder that Regard which all thinking Men know he has always ſhewn for our Liberties, ſhould influence him with reſpect to a *Miniſter*, whoſe Care for the *Peoples Rights*, at all Times, equals his Concern for *the Dignity of the Crown*. The Miniſtry have attempted no Alterations in our Conſtitution. Their Oppoſers have; *Jacobites* have joined *Republicans* in their Attempts on the *Royal Prerogative*; and conſequently, to pave the Way for another Rump Parliament. Can we imagine a *Commonwealth* to be the Mark which *Jacobites* aim at? No. A *Fatal Revolution* is what they pant after; and without ſome Alteration of our preſent happy Situation of Affairs, they are fully ſenſible all Endeavours that way muſt neceſſary prove fruitleſs. Can we think *Republican Principles* adapted to a Genius of the *Britiſh* Nation? We know they are not. In ſhort, we know all Alterations of a State ſo perfectly well ſettled as Ours now is, muſt be for the worſe, and conſequently it is our Duty to deſtroy *all Coalitions* but what tend to the preſerving thoſe Bleſſings we Now enjoy, and look on all *pretended Reformers* of our Conſtitution, as its Betrayers and greateſt Foes. The Miniſtry no ways deſerve to be look'd on in that Light, which the Malice of theirs and our Enemies have placed them in. 'Tis much eaſier to *accuſe*, than *convict*: and more common to indulge Ill-nature, and Indolence, by believing a *defam'd Innocent* guilty, than to be at the Pains of confuting his Accuſer. Let us then not condemn (on *impudent Aſſertions*, but *Proof*) a Miniſter, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in his Country's Service, when his vile Defamer, by that infamous *French Commerce Bill*, would have betray'd our Trade into the ſame Hands, from whence he intended us a *Popiſh Tyrant*. Let us judge the Miniſter as we would deſire in Juſtice, to be judged, were we in his Situation; and then thoſe hard Epithets, *All-graſping*, *All-ſcreening*, *&c. Miniſter*, will have no greater Weight with us, than all ſuch Aſſertions ſhould have, when made, (to uſe the Defamer's Style by an *All-malicious*, *All-lying*, *All-betraying*, *perjured* Craftſman.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Popularity *is no Proof of* Merit.

THOSE (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) who made Popularity the only Teſt, have ſeldom any other Proof of Merit. Publick Applauſe may be the Advantage of the Worſt, as well as of the Beſt, and for that Reaſon can never be the Sanction of any Cauſe in the World. This Food of vain Ambition, this Snare of Senſe and Honeſty, this Breath of giddy Multitudes, which is ſo often prized beyond either Innocence or Peace, and is ſo frequently obtained by ſacrificing both, this dear bought Favour is ſcarcely ſecure one Moment to the Poſſeſſor; nor Wiſdom and Science can always obtain it, nor Wealth with all its Treaſures purchaſe it with any Security, nor Truth and Integrity allure its Attachment to themſelves, however deſerving above all others. As it proceeds from, ſo it depends on, the great promiſcuous Heap of Mankind, where the Brave are mingled with the Baſe, the Diſcerning with the Weak and Foolish; where Numbers, without any Senſe or Property, give Law to the wiſeſt Underſtandings, and to the largeſt Fortunes; where likewiſe Folly and Impudence, as they are always moſt noiſy, have uſually moſt Attention; where too the Men of Senſe cannot be relied on as either diſintereſted or ſincere, and thoſe who have leaſt Senſe, are moſt in the Power of thoſe who have leaſt Sincerity.

In Truth, it is ſo far from being to any Man's Honour, that he commands Legions of baſe or worthleſs Men, it muſt on the contrary expoſe him to ſtrong and juſt Suſpicions; nor Truth, nor Honeſty, can be the uſual Baits of this Sort of Popularity, where a vicious, and a diſſolute Multitude are the Voices which altogether ſupport it. If ſtrict Enquiry be made into thoſe Arts, which captivate the *vulgar Breath*, what Flatteries, what Falſhoods, what vile Proſtitutions, and Corruptions are practiſed to engage it? How low and infamous do ſuch Men make themſelves, who can be the Defamers of that Worth which they envy, to become the Idols of that Mob which they deſpiſe? And when, by their having intoxicated a lewd, diſorderly Rabble, debauched them to the Scandal of Sobriety, and to the Ruin of Induſtry, they have enſnared them in

Oppoſition

Oppoſition to their Friends, their Benefactors, and their Country, what a monſtrous Claim is that to publick Praiſe, which ariſes from ſuch a Scene of publick Infamy; and how extravagantly do they vaunt themſelves of a Succeſs, which ought to brand them with indelible Shame?

Who would be popular when this Badge of Honour is ſo baſely diſpoſed of, when Men the moſt amiable and uſeful of any in the World have it not, but thoſe who are the Scandal and Seducers of Mankind are the Objects of Popularity? This blind Devotion, which adores the leaſt Worthy, adopting thoſe who ought to be the moſt Odious, naturally blaſphemes whatever is great or good: 'Tis the everlaſting Byaſs of all Superſtition and Bigotry, either in Religion or Policy. That Ignorance and Stupidity, which hath no Diſcernment of excellent Worth, nor any Affection for it, always gives its Applauſe to that Character which is the moſt oppoſite to it, as in the Idolatry of *Egypt* the *oddeſt Animals* were the moſt *popular* Divinities.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *June the 5th, to* Tueſday, *June the 11th, both Days inclusive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Yeal, June 3. YEſterday Afternoon *ſailed* his Majeſty's Ships the Princeſs Caroline, Burford, Captain, and Kent. The three Admirals *remain*, with his Majeſty's Ships Britannia, Namure, Edinburgh, Princeſs Amelia, Grafton, Orford, Hampton-court, Norfolk, Berwick, Torbay, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Buckingham, Swallow, Argyle; Pool, Gryphon, and Bridgwater Fire-ſhips. *Remain* the Crocodile, Aubin, for Africa; the Bedwell, Sacket, and the Fox, Ware, for Cadiz; the Induſtrious Bees, Burford, and the Boulter, Lyon, for Lisbon; the Greyhound, Spanton, and the Francis and Mary, Hodgſon, for Portſmouth; and the Sedgwick, Harman, for the Eaſt. *Arrived* the Betſey, Ball, from Gallipoli. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, June 3. *Arrived* the George, Webber, from Belvedere; the Petersburgh, Nanſum, from Lisbon; the Elizabeth, Arbuthnott, from Koningsburgh; the Compton, Holmes, from the Eaſt-Indies; the conſtant Anne, Blackſtone, and the Jaſper

and

and Anne, Richmond, from Norway. The John and Jane, Cosling, from Yarmouth, is *arrived* at Lisbon. The William and James, Kirk, from Salo, the Dove, Stewart, from Lisbon; and the Lady Elizabeth, Bredemos, from London, are *arrived* at Amsterdam.

Hull, June 1. *Arrived* the George and Margaret, Porter, with 3 other Ships from Riga.

Cowes, June 3. On the 1st *came in* the Petronelo Charlotte, Roudeberg, from Gottenburg; the John and Anne, Addison, from Cadiz; the Hopewell, Haven, from South Carolina; the Fortune, Ratcliffe, from Chichester for Dublin. *Sailed* the Dollabella, Stephens, for Cadiz; the Endeavour, Winkworth, for Genoa; the Fortune, Ratcliffe, for Dublin from Chichester. The 2d *came in* the King George, Ratsey, from Honduras for Amsterdam.

Pool, June 2. Yesterday *arrived* the Brogden, Jones, laden with Pitch and Tar from South Carolina, who met the Wheatley, Price, with a fair Wind, about 90 Leagues from the Bar going thither. The King William, Atkinson, the Dragon, Bell, the ———, Mackenzie, and 30 Sail more came out of Carolina with the Brogden, the Hopewel, Miffant, was *arrived*, and Captain Bain was off the Bar from London the 4th of April; and the Alborough Man of War, Capt. Gascoign, was to sail for England in six Weeks.

Plymouth, June 2. *Arrived* the ———, Surridge, from Santa Cruz,

Deal, June 4. Last Night put back his Majesty's Ships the Captain and Kent, and *remain*, with the rest, and the Outward-bound. *Came down* the Mary Frigate, Homans, for Gibraltar; the Elizabeth, Wade, for Bridgwater; the Humility, Brown, for Cadiz; the Menabilla, Blake, for Lisbon; and the Bathia, Russel, for New-England. *Arrived* the ——, Smith, from Oporto; the Crown, Thomas, from St. Christopher's; and the Expedition, ——, from Alicant. Wind W.

Gravesend, June 4. Yesterday *arrived* the George, Moon, the Gallant Enterprize, Cumby, and the Thomas and Elizabeth, Bassat, from Lisbon; the Hare, Baker, from Faro; the Thomas and James, Lockray, from Jersey; the Britannia, Wallis, from Ancona; the Lambough, Croake, from Ireland; the Henry and Anne, Mayle, and the Swan, Ellis, from Malaga. This Day *arrived* the Abraham and Arthur, Bray, from Oporto; the Richard and Anne, Morley, from Norway; and the , Townshend, from Rhode Island. The Union, Homans; the Cambridge, Crocker, the Stockport, Bonner, and the Industry, Sheppardson, from London, were *arrived* in New England.

Deal, June 5. The Outward-bound *sailed* last Night and this Morning.

Morning. The 3 Admirals with the Men of War ſtill remain; and laſt Night *came in* his Majeſty's ſhip the Fly. Yeſterday *came down* and *remain* the Wisbech, Norris, and the Elizabeth, Vere, for Cadiz. *Arrived* the Devonſhire, Prince, from the Eaſt-Indies the Levant, Forſter, from Carolina; the John, Weſt, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Mary, Thompſon, from Cadiz. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, June 5. *Arrived* the Expedition, Wm. Mould, from Alicant; the Charming Salley, Wm. Gutteridge, from Oporto; the Townſhend Sloop, Richard Martin, from Rotterdam; the Two Brothers, ——, from Guernſey; the Change, William Butcher; the Elizabeth, ——, the Betſey, Chriſtopher Boothby, the Margaret and Elizabeth, Gawen Wright, the Wright, Wm. Harvey, the Mary and Sarah, Henry Simpſon, and the Invitation, R. Story, all from Norway.

Falmouth, June 3. Since my laſt *came in* the Martiere, Tevoto, from Chicheſter for Cadiz; the Anne and Benjamin, Cally, for Lisbon; the Edward and Mary, Bradford, from Brightelmſtone; the John and Iſaac, Davis from Hamburgh; and the Succeſs, Holloway, from Chicheſter, for Dublin.

Cowes, June 5. On the 3d inſt. *came in* the Iſaac, Williamſon, from South Carolina; and the Cleopatra, Thompſon, from Portſmouth for Genoa.

Deal, June 6. The Outward-bound *ſailed* this Morning Weſtward; but his Majeſty's ſhips are ſtill here. *Remain* the Sedgwick, Harman, for the Eaſt; and the Lovely Mary, Carrol, for Hamburg. This Morning *ſailed* for the River the Devonſhire, Prince, from the Eaſt-Indies. Wind N. E. by N.

Graveſend, June 6. *Arrived* the Jane, Heath, and the True Love, Tom, from Norway; the Union, Smith, from Oporto; the Little Betty, Langdon, from Virginia; the Mary, Thompſon, from Cadiz; the Thomaſin, Page, from Faro; the Charming Nancy, Jones, from Malaga; the Levant, Forſter, from Carolina; and the Crown, Thomas, from St. Chriſtopher's.

Graveſend, June 7. *Arrived* the Catherine, Clarebutt, from Calais; the Antwerp Packet, Worthell, from Middleburgh; and the John, Weſt, from St. Chriſtopher's, which laſt ſaw the Beaver, Smith, from London for New York ſafe, in Lat. 42, about 350 Leagues from New York, about a Month ago.

Deal, June 7. His Majeſty's Ships and Merchants Ships ſtill *remain*. Yeſterday *came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Patience, Coats for Cadiz. Wind N. E. blowing hard.

Deal, June 8. The Admirals, with the 19 Men of War, and 3 Fireſhips remain in the Downs, with the Merchants Ships bound to the Eaſt, as per Yeſterday. Wind N. E.

Graveſend,

Gravesend, June 7. Arrived the Devonshire, Prince, from Bengal; the Mary Yatch, Capt. Molloy, from Rotterdam; the Aylesbury, John Newton, from Middleburg; the Lady Margaret, Lawrence Barns, from Amsterdam; and the St. Johannes, Hans, from Norway.

Leith, June 3. Arrived the Trial, Andrew Bruce, from Gottenburgh; and the George, Smith, from Narva.

Falmouth, June 6. This Day *sailed* the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovel, for Lisbon; and all the rest of the Outward-bound Ships. *Came in* the Thomas of this Place, Simmons, with Oil from the Streights for Bristol.

Liverpool, June 6. Arrived the Happy Return, Belgar, from Oporto.

Ulmouth, June 7. Arrived the Jacob, Gerald, from Montserat.

Tosfoam, June 7. Came in since my last the Hopewell, Bargis, from Lowey for the Streights; and the Mary, Ceely, from Oporto. *Sailed* John and Elizabeth, Waldron, for Bilbao, and the Schuyler, Sweetland, and the John and Sarah, Pardon, for Newfoundland.

Weymouth, June 8. Yesterday *sailed* the Endeavour, Green, of and from this Place for Dublin. Came into this Harbour the William, Watson, and the Thomas and Sarah, Fithop, both of and for this Place from Newcastle.

Southampton, June 8. Since my last *came in* the Anne of Jersey, Lemprier, from London; the Two Friends of Southampton, Gordon, from Guernsey; the Norway Bear of Frederickshall, Thomsen, from Long Sound; the Endeavour of Whitby, Laverly, from Dram. *Sailed* the Durell of Pool, Durell, for Cadiz; and the Martha of Southampton, Dorman, for Ditto. *Arrived* the Peregrine of Guernsey, Clark.

Cowes, June 8. Since my last *came in* the Two Brothers, Cock, from Guernsey. On the 6th *sailed* the Betronella Charlotta, Roundsburg, for a Market from Gottenburgh; the John and Johannah, Perrier, and the Endeavour, Cummins, both for Seville from Arundel; the August Galley, Dove, for Cadiz from Southampton; and the Cleopatra, Thompson, for Genoa from Portsmouth. On the 7th *came in* the Edward and Mary, Ely from Bremen; and the Anna Catherina from Norway.

Bristol, June 9. Came in since my last the Bristol Merchant, from the Streights; the Sarah Brig. Kent, and the Magdalen, from Malaga, the Elizabeth and Sarah, Smith, from Limerick; and the Clymer, Clymer, from Jamaica.

Portsmouth, June 9. Since my last came to Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Phœnix, Capt. Douglas, from Jamaica, from whence *sailed* his Majesty's Ships the Biddeford, Capt. Barnet,

for

for the Downs, and the Tartar, Capt. Norris, for New York; alſo is come into the Harbour from Barbadoes, his Majeſty's Ship the Torrington, Capt. Parry. On the 6th *came in* the Harle Frigate, Capt. Haree, from London for the Streights; the John and Anne Brig. Parker, from Rotterdam; the Greyhound Pink, Panton, from Frederickſtadt; and the Happy Return Sloop, Leake, from London for Cadiz; as did alſo into the Harbour his Majeſty's Sloop of War, the Hawk, Capt. Drummond, from cruiſing; from whence *ſailed* the John and Elizabeth for Cadiz, with Wheat; and the Folkſtone Sloop, Wood, for Cadiz, with Barley. *Remain* at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Ipſwich, Royal Oak, Lenox, Leopard, Lyme, Phœnix and Swift.

Deal, June 9. The three Admirals *remain*, with his Majeſty's Ships the Britannia, Namure, Edinburgh, Princeſs Amelia, Grafton, Oxford, Hampton-Court, Princeſs Caroline, Captain, Kent, Berford, Norfolk, Torbay, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Argyle; Pool, Gryphon, and Bridgwater Fire-ſhips; alſo the Sedgwick, Harman, for the Eaſt; and the Lovely Mary, Carrol, for Hamburgh *Arrived* the Storke, Daviſon, from ——— Wind N. E.

Gravelend, June 9. *Arrived* the Crown Prince Friezland, Lawrence, from Stetin; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; the Dove, Loyd, from Stockholm; the Alice Caſtena, White, from Norway; the Great Duke, John Gaſton, Philips, from Amſterdam; the Robert and Heſter, King, from Norway; the Vickfatt, Bell, from Rotterdam; the Orford Packet, Chriſtian, from Middleburgh; the John and Martha, Farrow, from Gottenburgh; the Chriſtopher, Betilby, from Koningſburgh. The London Poſt, Woolf, from London, is *arrived* at Amſterdam; the Port Merchant, Cooke, and the Friendſhip, Sprake, from Lisbon at Hamburgh.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE *French* Court has been alarm'd with two Pieces of diſagreeable News, almoſt at one and the ſame Time; the Loſs of the Marſhal, Duke *de Berwick*, kill'd by a Cannon Shot before *Philipsburg*, and the Death of the Marſhal *de Villars*, at *Turin*, on his Return from *Italy*, whence it is ſaid, he was recalled, becauſe his laſt Diſorder had ſo impair'd his Memory and other Faculties, that he was unfit for any Service; ſome, however,

will have it, that there was ſome other latent Cauſe for it; and that his Grief on this Account haſtened his Death.

The Duke of *Berwick* dyed in the 63d Year of his Age, and as he ſurvived the Marſhal *de Villars*, was the only Marſhal of *France* when he dyed. He was half Brother by the Father's Side to the Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, and by the Mother's Side, to the Lady *Talmouth*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

COUNT *Uhlfeld* His Imperial Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the *Hague*, having lately had a Conference with ſome Deputies of the *States General*, made heavy Complaints, that they had ſo totally abandon'd his Maſter, and ſuffered the Houſe of *Bourbon* without any Oppoſition, to reduce that of *Auſtria* within ſo narrow Limits, that all the Blood which was ſhed, and Treaſures which were conſumed, during the laſt War, with no other View, but to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, were thereby rendered uſeleſs: And inſinuated that this unexpected Treatment from his Allies, on whom he always placed his ſureſt Dependance, might very likely induce the Emperor to draw out 12 or 15,000 Men, of his beſt *German* Troops, from *Luxembourg* and other Towns of the *Netherlands*, eſpecially as their Treaty of Neutrality with *France* was undoubtedly ſo ſufficient a Security to the States, that they could have nothing to fear from any Enemy on that Side.

This Inſinuation, if our Advices deceive us not, muſt be very diſagreeable to the *States*; for tho' they do believe they may in ſome Meaſures, truſt to the Intereſt of the *French*, yet they cannot but be apprehenſive that ſo great a Temptation as the abandoning of the Barrier-Towns by the *Imperialiſts*, may produce ſome Effect to their Diſadvantage.

It is believed, that at the laſt Aſſembly of the *States General*, the *Ceremonial* for the Reception of the Princeſs of *Orange* was adjuſted, and that therefore, ſhe may probably now be at the *Hague*, in her Way to *England*.

SPAIN

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE laſt Tranſports which departed from *Barcelona* for *Italy*, conſiſted of 12,000 Men. Orders are diſpatched from *Madrid* to *Cadiz*, and ſeveral other Ports, to equip ſeveral Men of War more, with all imaginable Expedition in order, as it is believed, to attack *Sicily* with the greater Force.

ROME *and* ITALY.

ON the 19th paſt, a *Spaniſh* Man of War with three Tranſports arrived at *Leghorn* from *Naples*, having on Board the firſt Battalion of *Naples*, and the Officers who where taken Priſoners, in the three Caſtles of that Place.

It is ſaid, that the King of *Spain* having deſired the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* to admit 8000 Men, *Spaniſh* Troops, into his Territories, for the better Security of them, he abſolutely refuſed it, alledging, that as he was at Variance with no Prince whomſoever, he did not ſtand in need of any Foreign Aſſiſtance.

The Imperial Army, having been re-inforced by a Body of 15,000 Men, freſh Troops, conſiſts now of near 50,000 Men, and have an Artillery of 50 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Prince Lewis of *Wirtemberg*. They came the 17th to *Reggeno*, the 18th to *Luzara*, and the 19th to *Guaſtalla*. The 20th they paſſed the *Lenza*, and immediately after, the Prince detach'd a Party of *Huſſars* to view the *French* Intrenchments at *Colorno*, who, on their Return met a Party of about 100 *French* Horſe, moſt of whom they killed, and took twenty Priſoners, with many Horſes. The 1ſt Inſtant, the *Imperialiſts* poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Colorno*, and took about 50 Priſoners; but it was after a very Sharp Reſiſtance, in which General *Ligneville* was killed. The *French* have paſſed the *Po*, and by their Situation ſeem bent to oppoſe the *Germans*, and hinder them from penetrating into the *Parmezan*.

Juſt at the Departure of our laſt Letters, there was a Report of an Action near *Colorno*, to the Diſadvantage of the *Imperialiſts*, in which it is ſaid they loſt their Baggage. Two *Spaniſh* Men of War, and three and forty Tranſ-

ports, being Part of the Convoy from *Barcelona*, are arrived at *Naples*, and the Troops are landed at *Porto Ferrajo*. The Remains of the Imperial Troops under Count *Viſconti* are retired to *Bari*, whither Count *Montemar* is following them with all Expedition. Upon the Count *Viſconti*'s retiring from *Tarento*, that City immediately declared for the *Spaniards*.

The *Neapolitans* are highly charmed with the Behaviour and Generoſity of *Don Carlos*. He has given away great Sums of Money among them, and refuſed a free Gift that was offered him by the City of *Naples*: Such a Proceeding is very different from the *German Government*.

GERMANY.

THE Fate of the Prince of *Lixin*, and the Marquis *de Scilly*, is variouſly talked of. It was firſt ſaid, that they were both killed before *Philipsburg*, by Cannon Balls; but it has been ſince reported they both fell by a Duel. Some will have it that only the former was killed in a Duel with the Duke of *Richelieu*, who, they ſay is likewiſe Mortally wounded; And that the Marquis *de Scilly* was, indeed wounded, by a Shot from the Enemy, but is ſtill living.

Prince *Eugene* has quitted his Camp at *Heilbrun*, and is upon the March with the whole Body of the *Imperial* Army, with a full Reſolution, as it is ſaid, to attack the *French*, and to attempt the Relief of *Philipsburg*; Or, at leaſt to give the *French* ſome Diverſion. His Deſign was to paſs the *Neckar* the 14th, ſo that we may be in hourly Expectation of ſome conſiderable Action on that Side.

The 12th in the Morning the Duke of *Berwick* as he was ſtanding by the Mill, upon a little Hill, before *Philipsburg*, was killed by a Cannon-Ball, which ſome Accounts ſay took his Head off, but according to others took him in the lower Parts of his Body, juſt as he was mounting his Horſe, and killed him out right. He was ſurrounded at the ſame Time by the Prince of *Conti*, and other Princeſs of the Blood. This Blow cauſed at firſt a general Conſternation throughout the whole *French* Army; but the Surprize being over, the Siege was puſhed with all imaginable Vigour, and all neceſſary Diſpoſitions made to receive the *Imperial* Army, if Prince *Eugene* ſhould

ſhould make any Attempt to interrupt the Siege. The Prince of *Fingri*, the Duke *de Noailles*, and the Duke *de Richelieu*, have taken upon them the Command of the three Bodies, into which the *French* Army is divided, and the Marquiſs *d' Asfeld*, and the Count *de Belliſle*, continue the Direction of the Siege as before.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

OUR laſt Advices from the Camp before *Dantzick* ſay, that the *French*, ſince their late unſucceſsful Attempt upon the *Ruſſian* Lines, had intrenched themſelves very ſtrongly near *Wechſelmunde*, in Expectation of the Arrival of the Reſt of their Fleet with more Succours. The *French* Squadron, which ſailed in the mean Time towards *Pillau*, and *Memmel*, is returned into the Road of *Dantzick*, having taken a *Ruſſian* Frigate of 32 Guns; and as the *Ruſſian* Fleet is likewiſe ſaid to be advanced as far as *Pillau*, we may probably very ſoon hear of an Engagement at Sea.

The *Ruſſians* pretend to be in an impatient Expectation of their Fleet for a Supply of *Bombs* and Ammunition, the Want of which obliges them almoſt to ceaſe their Bombardment.

The third Inſtant the *Dantzickers* made a very vigorous Sally on the Side of *Hagelsberg*, and after a ſmart Engagement, in which they had the Advantage, nailed up two of the Eenemy's Cannon, and one Mortar, and then retreated in good Order.

Count *Munich* having received Advice that the Palatine of *Kiow* was advancing with a conſiderable Body of *Poliſh* Troops to attempt the Relief of *Dantzick*, it was immediately reſolved, in a Couucil of War, that General *Laſci* ſhould march with the greater Part of the *Ruſſian* and *Saxon* Cavalry, to meet him and give him Battle. But ſome are apt to argue, that this will be only a Pretence for the whole *Ruſſian* Army to retreat with the more Honour, and raiſe the Siege. And, indeed, if the *Poles* ſhould exert themſelves upon this Occaſion, after the Arrival of the ſecond *French* Supply, which departed from *Calais*, the 24th of laſt Month, and the *Ruſſian* Camp be then attack'd by the *Poles*, *French* and *Dantzickers*, on three Sides at once; they might find it extreamly difficult to ſtand their Ground.

Juſt

Juſt at the Departure of our laſt Advices from *Dantzick*, it was reported that the ſecond *French* Squadron appeared in Sight, of that Harbour; and that upon the Landing of the Troops which are on Board, the *French* will have 7000 Men before *Dantzick*.

Letters from *Stockholm* confirm the opening of the Diet there, on the 22d paſt, with the uſual Ceremonies; and that Count *Charles Emille Lewenhaupt* was elected Marſhal, in the Room of Count *Horn*, who enjoyed that Honourable Poſt, in the laſt Diet.

A *French* Frigat is arrived in the Road of *Copenhagen*, having on Board the Body of Count *Plelo*, who was kill'd in the late Attack of the *Ruſſian* Intrenchments before *Dantzick*. Since our laſt we have received the following Account of that Accident.

The *French* Troops being drawn out to attack the *Sommerchants*, and finding the Attempt very hazardous, began to halt. The Count upon this advanced alone, and ordered the Troops to follow him; they paſſed the firſt Retrenchment without great Difficulty; but were ſtop'd by the ſteep Aſcent of the ſecond, and the Enemy's Fire. The Count in the mean Time having received a Shot in his Thigh was obliged to ſit down: And while he was reloading his Piece, and calling upon his Men to come up to him, he received two Shot more, which quite diſabled him. The *Ruſſians* ſallying out of their Intrenchments about the ſame Time, diſpatch'd him with their Bayonets.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

The Affairs of *Corſica* grow daily worſe for the *Genoeſe*, their Soldiers deſert with Arms and Accoutrements; and two *Catalan* Veſſels arriving there with a great Quantity of Ammunition, 214 of thoſe Deſerters embraced that Opportunity to embark for *Leghorn*. The noted *Giaffori* is at the Head of 4000 Malecontents, with which, at the Departure of our laſt Advices, he was marching towards *Bollagna*.

We have had freſh Letters from *Conſtantinople*; but ſo ſtrict a Secrecy is kept there, with Regard to the Affairs of *Perſia*, that it is impoſſible to get any certain News of the State of them.

DOMES-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *June* 13.

The Proteſts made by ſeveral Scotch *Noblemen at the late Election of the* 16 *Peers to repreſent* Scotland *or* North-Britain, *are ſo very remarkable, that we ſhall lay them before our Readers.*

A Proteſt was entered by the Duke of Montroſe, againſt the Place of the Election *, as being altogether unfit, and ſo confined, that the Members had not their Freedom; and it was alledged, that if his Majeſty had been duly informed, the Election had not been appointed in that Place.

A Proteſt was entered by the Earl of Stair, againſt Col. Handyſide's Regiment being at the very Juncture under Arms in the Abbey-Court; which his Lordſhip ſaid, (tho' himſelf was the laſt Man that ſhould be afraid of his Majeſty's Troops) was not only unuſual, but illegal, and ſubverſive of the Freedom of Elections.

A Proteſt was entered by the Earl of Marchmont, againſt the Perſons claiming to repreſent the Lords Borthwick, Kirkcudbright, and Rutherford; their Titles having lain ſo very long dormant, and ſtill wanting the Sanction of the Houſe of Peers. Another was entered by a Son of the late Provoſt Maclelan, who claims the Title of Lord Kirkcudbright. Alſo one by Capt. John Rutherford, claiming the Title of Lord Rutherford.

A Proteſt was entered by the Duke of Hamilton, for himſelf, as a Britiſh Peer, that his voting on this Occaſi-

* The Burrough-Room.

on

on (this being the firſt Time his Grace has ever voted) ſhould no ways be conſtrued a paſſing from his Title as a Peer of Great Britain. Another was entered by the Duke of Queensberry, in the above preciſe Terms.

Another Proteſt was entered by the Duke of Hamilton, in the following Words, viz.

BEFORE giving my Vote at this Election, I think it my indiſpenſible Duty to Proteſt, That whereas I have ſtrong Grounds to believe, that the Peers who are to vote at this Election, have not all of 'em been left at Liberty to make a free Choice of ſuch Peers as they ſhall judge moſt proper to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland: But that a Liſt of the 16 Peers had been named by the Miniſter, and ſent down by his Agent; and that, what I apprehend to be, undue Influence has been uſed with many of the Peers of Scotland, to engage them to vote for the ſaid Liſt; and more particularly, that I have Ground to believe the ſaid Liſt conſiſts of the 16 noble Lords after-named, for whom we have perſonally the greateſt Honour and Reſpect, to wit, his Grace the Duke of Athole, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Crawford, Sutherland, Morton, Lowdon, Findlater, Selkirk, Balcarras, Dunmore, Orkney, Portmore, Hopeton, Iſlay, and Lord Cathcart: Therefore I do Proteſt, That in Caſe it ſhall appear, in the Courſe of this Election, that the Liſt voted is, and has been, a Liſt ſo named by the Miniſter, and that undue Means have been uſed to induce the Peers, who are to vote at this Election, or any Number of them, to vote for ſuch Liſt, by Promiſe or Grant of Place, Penſion, or Reward, to themſelves, or their near Relations, or by Threatnings of being removed from Offices, or of any other Kind whatſoever: That ſuch Election ſhall be held as illegal, contrary to the Freedom of Elections, and therefore void. And do hereby Proteſt, That I ſhall be at Liberty further to diſſent from ſuch Election, if made, and to review my Proteſt, and to offer my Reaſons and Objections againſt the ſame, in a more particular Manner.

Signed,

Hamilton, Queensberry, Montroſe, Roxburgh, Tweeddale, Rothes, Buchan, Strathmore, Haddington, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Dundonald,

nald, Marchmont, Stair, Glaſgow, Roſeberie, Salton, Elphinſtone, Napier, Blantyre.
And by Proxies, *Dyſart, Deloraine, Falkland, Preſton, Kinaird.*

I Charles Lord Elphinſtone do hereby adhere to the Proteſt entered by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, concerning undue Influence uſed by the Miniſtry, and others in Power, for this Election of 16 Scots Peers to ſit and vote in the enſuing Parliament. And I do it for this Reaſon, That they have attempted ſuch undue Influences upon my ſelf; which Attempts I withſtood, and rejected their Offers. At Edinburgh the 4th Day of June 1734, at the Election of the 16 Peers aforeſaid, *Elphinſtone.*

When the Earl of Kincardine adhered to the above Proteſt, he added a Qualification, That he might be at Liberty to add what further he thought proper at a proper Time and Place, and when called to it by Authority.

Then the Liſt of the 16 Peers (mentioned in our laſt) was voted, and returned accordingly.

His Grace the Duke of Queensberry's *Proteſt.*

IN my own Name, and in the Name of ſuch of the Peers of Scotland as ſhall adhere to me, Do Proteſt, That the pretended Election of his Grace the Duke of Athole, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland, is void and null, for theſe, among other Reaſons:

1. That it appears from the ſeveral Circumſtances that have preceded and attended this Election, that this Liſt hath been named by the Miniſter, and ſent down by his Agent, without Regard to the real Opinion and Sentiments of the Peers; and that ſeveral of them have been tied down, either to give their Votes for this Liſt, or to incur the Diſpleaſure of the Miniſter.

2. That for many Months paſt, very undue Influence hath been uſed (as I have Ground to believe, and hope in proper Time to make appear) with many of the Peers of Scotland, to engage or intimidate them to vote for this Liſt, at leaſt ſuch Liſt as ſhould be put into their Hands

by Promiſe or Grant of Money, Places, Penſions, or Preferments civil or military, to themſelves or their near Relations; or by Threatnings of removing them or their Relations, from Offices they enjoyed; or other Promiſes or Threatnings, equally inconſiſtent with the Freedom of Elections.

3. That I am the rather induced to believe that ſuch undue Influence has been uſed, becauſe of the many notorious Inſtances that have occurred, of undue Practices, with reſpect to the Election of the Commoners, by Promiſe or Grant of Places, civil or military, and Offers of Grants of great Sums of Money, to influence Voters, both in Counties and Burghs, ſuch as hath not been heard of at any Time before, by known Agents of the Miniſter, and Liberties that have been taken by returning Officers, in open Violation of the Laws. The Conſequences of which muſt be too plain, as tending intirely to the Deſtruction of the Freedom of Elections, the Ruin of our Conſtitution, the Sapping the very Foundation of Parliaments, and rendring them intirely dependent, not only upon the Crown, but every aſſuming Miniſter.

For theſe Reaſons I do Proteſt, That the preſent pretended Election of the aforeſaid 16 Peers, to wit; His Grace the Duke of Athole, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, &c. is void; and that the Election of ſuch 16 Peers as have the greateſt Number of Votes, ſetting aſide the above Liſt named by the Miniſter, is the only fair and free Election, and that they alone are intitled to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in the enſuing Parliament. And I do Proteſt, for my Part, That I have given my Vote for the laſt named Liſt, in Conſequence of my free Choice, without any undue Influence uſed upon me; and that I have endeavoured to uſe no undue Influence upon any Peer whatſoever to concur with me in that Choice. And I require you, Mr. James Juſtice and Mr. John Murray, Clerks of Seſſion, officiating at this Election, to extract from the Minutes of Election, and deliver to me, a Certificate of ſuch 16 Peers as have the greateſt Number of Votes, ſetting a ſide the above Liſt named by the Miniſter. Signed, *Hamilton, &c.* as in the preceeding Proteſt.

The making up the Minutes of the Whole, was not over till betwixt 8 and 9 at Night.

Yeſterday

Yeſterday was held a General Council at Kenſington, when his Grace the Duke of Montagu receiv'd the Gold Staff, as Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, which Poſt was ſometime ſince reſign'd by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Stud of Hunters, which have been ſome time at Hampton-Court, and were order'd to be brought to the Meuſe at Charing Croſs, receiv'd counter Orders, and are now to be kept at Hampton-Court for the Hunting Seaſon.

The Queen has appointed Sundays and Thurſdays to be her Levee Days, during his Majeſty's Stay at Kenſington.

This Day will be held a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council at Guildhall, on ſpecial Affairs.

Yeſterday came Advice of the ſafe arrival, at Portſmouth, of the Diligence, Capt. Wood, from Jamaica, who came out with his Majeſty's Sloop the Spence, ſome time ſince arriv'd.

The Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, of Birgemſhell, Eſq; ſecond Son to the Right. Hon the Earl of Marchmont, is choſen for the Shire of Berwick in North-Britain.

John Hanbury, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Monmouth-ſhire, lies dangerouſly ill at his Seat at Pontypole in the ſaid County.

Laſt Week died the Lady Wyvill, Wife of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart. and Siſter to the Right Hon. the Lord Lovell.

Yeſterday Mr. Johnſon, a Butcher in Brooks Market, walk'd from Hyde Park Corner to Windſor and back again in eight Hours and a half: He was allow'd to perform it in nine Hours for a Wager of fifty Guineas.

Yeſterday one William Gibſon ſtood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange, for forging the Lady Mac-Carty's Hand to divers Notes for ſmall Sums of Money.

They write from Bath, that laſt Week a poor Waſherwoman was deliver'd of four Boys, who were chriſten'd by the Names of the four Evangeliſts; but three of them are ſince dead.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	155	Buried	Males	250
	Females	153		Females	260
	In all	308		In all	510

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 20.

MISCEL-